THE FAIRFAX LINE

THOMAS LEWIS

1746

FOAL
Friends of the Arlington Public Library

FOAL

THE

FAIRFAX LINE

Thomas Lewis's Journal of 1746

In the following pages is reproduced with literal accuracy the journal kept by Thomas Lewis, surveyor, from September 10, 1746, to February 24, 1747, while he, Colonel Peter Jefferson, and others were surveying and making maps of the southwest line of Thomas Lord Fairfax's princely domain in Virginia. It is a story rich in adventure and achievement.

WITH FOOTNOTES AND AN INDEX BY
JOHN W. WAYLAND, PH. D.
HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA

THE HENKEL PRESS
NEW MARKET, VIRGINIA
1925

COPYRIGHT, 1925
BY JOHN W. WAYLAND

Va.
975.52
L676f

To WM Storage
61-21916
ARLINGTON COUNTY LIBRARY

Journal 1746

From head Rappahannock to
head of Potomak running
Fairfax Boundary

. . . . . .

The little book in which Lewis wrote with a quill pen, and which went easily into his pocket, is 3½ inches from side to side and 5⅝ inches from top to bottom.

The lines printed above are written on the outside of the front cover, which is made of paper somewhat heavier than the inside pages.

Novr Weight of Tobacco Stript

380

200

580

The pages in this printed volume, except the title page, which of course is not in the original, are made to correspond exactly with the pages in Lewis's journal.

The above memoranda appear at the top of the page, inside the front cover. In colonial days a good deal of tobacco was grown in the Valley of Virginia.

Next comes a leaf that is blank on both sides.

(First page of Journal)

Wensday September 10th 1746

Set out from home in order to wait on
his majestys & the Right Hounrable Thomas
Lord Fairfax Comisioner at Capt Downs
from Thence to proceed to Run the Dividing
Line Between his majesty & Ld Fairfax
from the head Spring of Rappahanock to
the head Spring of the North Branch of
Potomack. Lay at Michael Wood
this night having Road about 20 miles
Ex. ?s – – –

Thursday Set out very Early
was very Sick most part of the Day
got to one Franklins about 35 miles
where I was Oblidged to put up Ex ?s – –

Friday Set out about 9 got to Capt
Downs. where was Colo. Fry one of his maj
Comisrs. Colo. Jefferson one of the Survyors
for his majesty & Capt. Winslo for Ld.
Fairfax. . . . . (Illegible)

Thomas Lewis's home at this time was probably with his father, John Lewis, who lived just east of Staunton. Born April 27, 1718, he was at this time (1746) between 28 and 29 years old. Peter Jefferson was 38.

"Colo. Fry" was the well known Joshua Fry, college professor and soldier, who died at Will's Creek (Cumberland), Md., in 1754.

After having Eat Breakfast (of which
I Stood in great need having Eat nothing
Since yesterday morning) Being about
10 o the Clock Came the Honourable Wm. Fairfax
& Colo. William Beverley Esqr his Lordships
Comisioners Likewise Colo. Lomax one
of his majestys Comisioners Likewise
George Fairfax Esqr. & Mr. Robert Brook
one of his majestys Surveyors with
whom I had the pleasure of Spending the
Day very agreeably in the Evening
the Bagage for the Expedition was Brought
by Vernons Wagon
Saturday 13th nothing Considrable
Could be Done the Bagage horses not
Being Brought According to the
Expectation & agreement of ye Comisr
A great number of the Neightbouring
Gentlemen Came to See us at at our
Camp which we had Pitched the Day
Before in an Old feild by Cap Downs
house In the Evening mr Campble

The pages in Lewis's journal are not numbered, but the pages herein are numbered for convenience in reference. "Cap Downs" probably lived in the neighborhood of Charlottesville.

Brought the Bagage horses for the
use of the Expedition &c.

Sunday 14th Most of the Gentlemen
went to hear mr marshal preach who
Returned with them to Diner Severals
of us Sollicted him to preach us a
Sermon Before we Set off he after making
Several Relegious Evasions Shewd. us the
Impossibility thereof & He Bid us
farewell

Monday 15th we were Joyn'd by
Colo. Peter Hedgman one of his majestys
Comisioners. Spent most of the Day
Inspecting Campbles horses brought
for the use of the Expedition 14 whereof
was pass'd &c Bought a pair of
Pumps from Vernon price 10 Shilling

It hardly seems probable that the "pumps" which Lewis purchased for this expedition over mountains and through copses were "low shoes with thin soles." More probably they were high and heavy.

Tuesday 16th Spent the Day
in preparing for our Journey &c
in the Evening Retired to our Camp
where we spent our hours with
a great Deal of pleasure & meriment
was taken I'll in the night Violent
Vomiting &c

Wensday 17th. Continued to pack
up our Bagage had our Instruments
try'd & notes taken of their Variations
or Different Directions. Spent the
Remaning part of the Evening in
our usual manner. This night
we were allarmed with a Quarrall
that happned in Capt Downs lane
amongst a Crowd of Drunken peple
the Rails & Staks of Capt Downs
fence Supply'd the want of Cudgels
which they apply'd with tolerable
good Sucses

In spite of his poor spelling, Thomas Lewis was a man of culture and wide information. He had a literary taste, and was probably one of the best mathematicians in the colony. Later in life he had a fine library, embracing many of the most important works then extant in history, biography, moral philosophy, political economy, international law, theology, and poetry.

18th Thursday
Our Bagage Being all packed up
one part thereof was Sent of under the
Direction of mr Anthony one of our
Stewards by the way of Swift Run Gap
to be in Readyness to Joyn us when
we got over the Blew Ridge the other
part thereof under the Direction of mr
Genn another of our Stewards to the head
of the Conoway where we were to Begin

Fryday 19th. We Set off from Capt
Downs with Expectation of Reaching ye
head of the Conoway that night Colo
Fairfax & Colo Beverley out Rode the
Rest. We Call'd at Kirkleys & Regald'
ourselves with Some very good Syder
and So Set forward Night Coming on
we were obligid to Encamp in the
mountain Before we got to ye Spring head

It is possible that Lewis wrote this journal day by day on the expedition, sometimes making his entries at night by the flickering light of the camp fire. In view of all the conditions we cannot help admiring his straight lines and good penmanship, and we are much disposed to excuse his bad spelling.

Swift Run Gap is in the Blue Ridge, about 9 miles above the Fairfax line.

with mr Genn part of the Bagage which
we Overtook Some time Before Colo
Fairfax & Colo. Beverley who as I observed
Before out Rode us got to the head of
the River that night Being guided by
Kirkley

Saturday 20th the mountains made
Such a Dismal appearance that John
Thomas one of our men took Sick on
the Same & So Returned home.

We Set forward as Soon as Possible
we got to Colo. Fairfax &c Camp at ye
head of the River about 12 oclock
the Comisrs. Rode out in the Evening
in Order to Discover which Branch
the Surveyors in 1736 measured up
but Could not be fully Satisfyd of
the Same This night we took the

John Thomas here reminds us of a certain young man named John Mark, concerning whom Paul and Barnabas had different opinions.

It is evident from Lewis's journal that the terminals of the Fairfax line had been marked in 1736, but it is probable that the line itself was not run before 1746.

Variation of the Needle & found it to
be 3½ Degrees West

Sunday 21th The Comisioners
Surveyors &c. Spent most of the Day
to Discover
which Branch made the head Spring found
Some mark'd trees but by whom markd
was very uncertain. Returned to
our Camp very much Fautaug'd
Several horss very much hurt amongst
the Rocks on the mountain

Monday 22'd As the Comisrs
Could not be fully Satisfyed as to
the proper place of Begining They
at Length Concluded to Survey three
Sundry Branches in order to Discover
the Right or main Branch in Consequ-
ence where of Colo. Jefferson Capt Winslo
mr Brook & I Went to the forks of sd Branches

Following is a description of the personal appearance of Thomas Lewis:

"He was six feet in height, robust but not inclined to corpulency; his eyes and hair were dark, his complexion fair. He was a handsome, fine looking man. He was exceedingly near-sighted, and was under the necessity of using glasses habitually. . . . He was of a grave and serious temper; strict, perhaps rigid, in his notions of moral and religious duty. Though a supporter of the Established Church, and a regular attendant upon its services, he was not a communicant."

in Order to Survey them Colo Jefferson
Capt Winslo measured up the South Branch
& Mr Brook & I the North Branch The
Courses & Distances thereof as Followeth
Viz from the Fork
N 22½ (18) pole the Fork of the midle
Branch 34 poles &

N 10 W. 126 poles
N 4 E 42 poles
N 20 W 20 po—
N 2½ 40 po
N 20 W 122 po
N 14 E 42 po
N 8 W 40 po
N 10 E 60 po to the higest water near
the top of the mountain

Then we went Back to the midle
Branch Begining 18 pole above
where we Began Before Thence
up the Same

In spite of his near-sightedness, which kept him from being a soldier, Thomas Lewis evidently was a good surveyor. He was the first county surveyor of Augusta County, beginning in 1745; and in 1778, when Rockingham was organized, he became the first county surveyor therein, his home then being at Lynnwood, near Port Republic.

N 52 W (26) the mouth of our Camp
Branch) 30 poles
N 40 W 43 poles
N 20 W 82 po
N 4½ W 20 po
N 21 W 24 po
N 39 W 56 poles to Some markd trees
viz one white oak TW on Cinamon
IA. IR MMH MO Last Course Continued
till Seventy ½ poles

The lower half of this page is blank. In Lewis's little book (pages 3½ in. from left to right and 5⅝ in. from top to bottom) the pages are not numbered. The writing is close to the edges of the pages (top and sides), the lines are straight and regular, and the letters generally well formed and of small size. The ink is only very slightly faded after 179 years! The paper is rather yellow.

We then Returned to our Camp & after plotting
the Several Branches presented the Comsrs with a plan of the Same

Tusday 23d, the Comisioners not Being fully Satisfyed. & for the Better fixing the place of Begining thought proper to Survey the River from the Pocoson fork up to where we Began Before Acordingly Colo. Jefferson Capt Winslo mr Brook & I with our Bagage Set off & went Down to Said Fork in order to Survey the Several Courses of the Same N. B. the west fork by much the Smallest Bears up S 65 W & is that which makes the place Calld the Divels Jump Thenc up the main Fork
N 25 W 32 poles 8 from Riv to ye Rt
N 10 W (20) po 20 from Riv 40) 18 from Dito
(60) 10 from Dito (80) 8 from Dito

Lewis's journal of the survey of the Fairfax line was loaned for reproduction in this book by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Dilworth. Mrs. Dilworth was Miss Helen Lewis. She is a direct descendant of Thomas Lewis.

(108) 10 from Dito

N 22 E 36 poles (15) from River

N 56 E (20) 25 fr Riv) 40) 10 fr. Dito
63 poles X River

N 5 E (20) poles 10 fr. Riv on the left
40) 20 from Dito . . . . . .
66) X Riv
110) po 20 from Dito on the Rt

N 45 E 40 po) 30 from Riv 85 X Riv

N 80 E 12 po)
Riv on ye Left

N 10 W 21 po)

N 20 E 56 pole) 8 from Riv

N 5 W 54 X Riv 86 po by Dito on Rt

N 48 W 17 pole the mouth of the Divels
Dich (?) Branch oposite to a Small
Island on the Right ye Branch
Bears up West

N 14 E 17 poles

N 15 E 56 poles

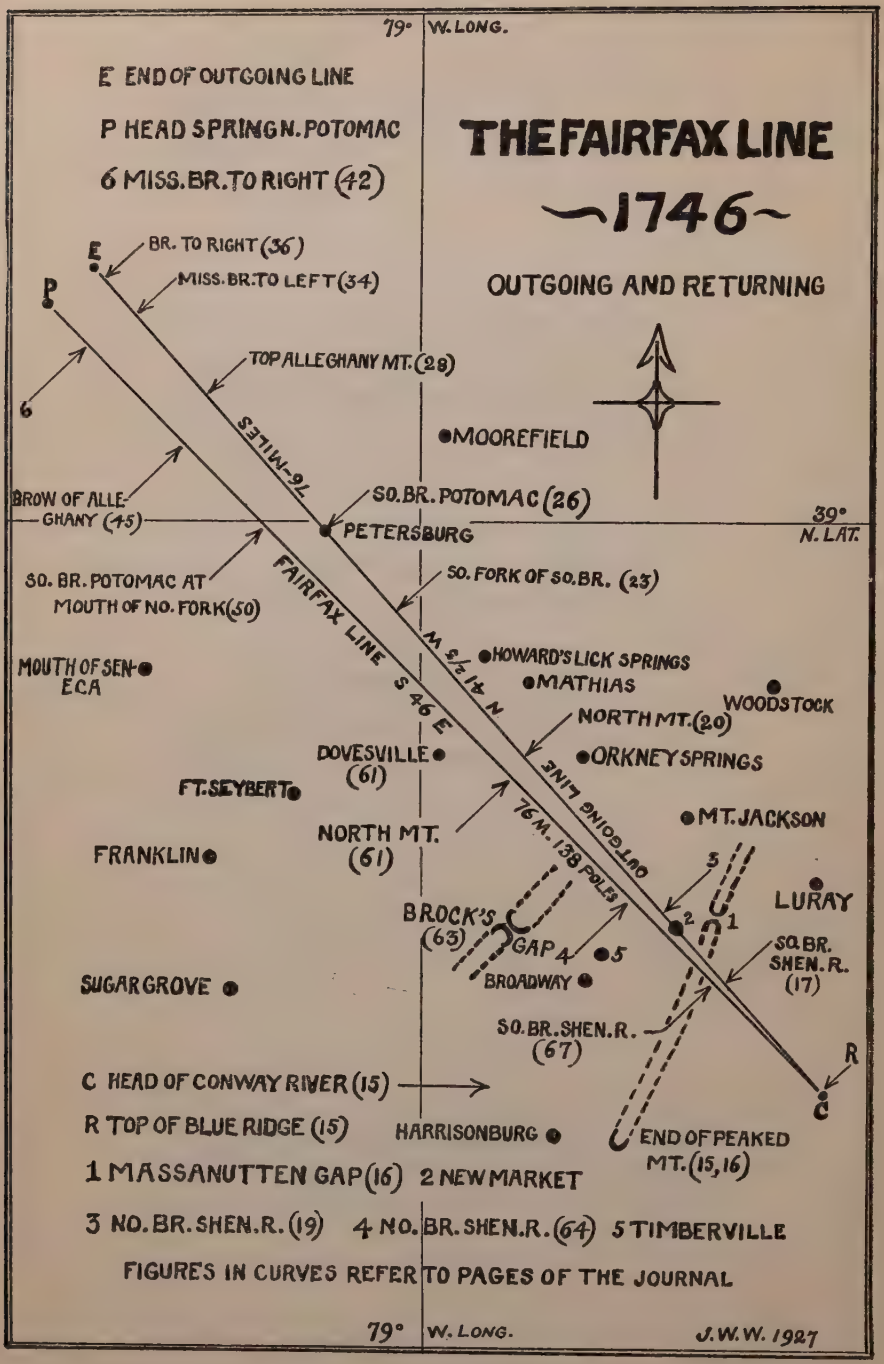
N 21 E 28 poles Night Coming on

Lewis, on leaving home near Staunton, probably crossed the Blue Ridge by Rockfish Gap and proceeded to the locality of Charlottesville, where he met Fry, Jefferson, Winslow, and the others named on pages 3 and 4. To reach the head of the Conway River they went up by or near the site of Stanardsville into the Blue Ridge, east side.

on we left off & Encampd at the Same
place where we Lay last Friday night
as we went up the River

Wensday 24th Rain'd in the morning
it Clearing up aBout 9 Othe Clock we
Began from where we left off
N 5 E 22 X Riv 36 po a Branch Comes
in to the River on the East Side
42 pole X Riv 2 po on ye left
N 27 W 20 po 8 from Riv 103 X Riv
N 5 E 81 po X Riv 96 po a Br Run to y
Left into the Riv 114 X ye
mouth of a Br on Rt
170 by the River
N 50 E 42 poles (10) from Riv
N 3 E 73 po 10 from Dito
N 32 W 8 X a Br 16 poles
N 3 E 30 pole 10 from Riv

In going up into the Blue Ridge to the head of the Conway River, Lewis and his companions likely crossed the trail followed by Spotswood and the Knights of the Horseshoe thirty years before.


79° W. LONG.
E END OF OUTGOING LINE
P HEAD SPRING N. POTOMAC
6 MISS. BR. TO RIGHT (42)
THE FAIRFAX LINE
~1746~
OUTGOING AND RETURNING
E
BR. TO RIGHT (36)
MISS. BR. TO LEFT (34)
P
TOP ALLEGHANY MT. (28)
6
76 MILES
MOOREFIELD
BROW OF ALLEGHANY (45)
SO. BR. POTOMAC (26)
PETERSBURG
39° N. LAT.
SO. BR. POTOMAC AT MOUTH OF NO. FORK (50)
SO. FORK OF SO. BR. (23)
FAIRFAX LINE S 46 E
M 2½ N
HOWARD'S LICK SPRINGS
MOUTH OF SENECA
MATHIAS
WOODSTOCK
NORTH MT. (20)
DOVESVILLE (61)
ORKNEY SPRINGS
FT. SEYBERT
MT. JACKSON
NORTH MT. (61)
76 M. 138 POLES
OUTGOING LINE
FRANKLIN
3
LURAY
BROCK'S GAP (63)
4
5
2
1
SO. BR. SHEN. R. (17)
SUGAR GROVE
BROADWAY
SO. BR. SHEN. R. (67)
R
C
C HEAD OF CONWAY RIVER (15)
R TOP OF BLUE RIDGE (15)
HARRISONBURG
END OF PEAKED MT. (15, 16)
1 MASSANUTTEN GAP (16) 2 NEW MARKET
3 NO. BR. SHEN. R. (19) 4 NO. BR. SHEN. R. (64) 5 TIMBERVILLE
FIGURES IN CURVES REFER TO PAGES OF THE JOURNAL
79° W. LONG.
J. W. W. 1927

N 46 W 43 poles
N 53 W 46 po
N 31 W 27 po 8 from Riv
N 47 W 30 po
N 65 W 38 po 10 fr Dito
S 70 W 13 poles to the fork we Began
at Before. Thus we finished
and got to our Camp about 12 Oclock
Then Ploted the River and gave the
Comisioner a plan thereof.

Thursday 25th The Comisioners
at Length agreed to Begin at the head
of the Branch whereon the markd was found
that agreeing Best with plan of the former
Surveyors. Wee Began accordingly at a
Red oak & 5 Cotton trees & Run from thence
N. W. the variation Subtracted our Course
according to the Compass was N 41 ⅔ W
110 poles the top of the Blew Ridge
the End of the Peaked mountain Bears

Obviously the Fairfax line had not been run in 1736, or the surveyors of 1746 would have had more nearly the correct bearing. The course which they assumed by calculation (No. 41 ⅔ W.) did not bear far enough west, as shall appear.

S 75 W. hear the Gentlemen Comsr thought it Impractcable to follow us over the moutains therefore parted from us & made the Best of their way to Shanando Leveing Some Bagage horses to Cary our tents & Some provision 320 X a Small Br Runs to Right 530 X the South Br. of Naked Cr. Runs to Left at the foot of the Blew Ridge 770 pole the top of another mountain. Our Bagage by Reason of the Badness of the way lost Sight of us & not knowing how to follow Encampd on Naked Cr. the last Branch we Cross't we oblidged us to goe Back to them.

Fryday 26th measur Continued 1000 po X the So. Br of naked Creek 1220 top of a mountain 1880 top of another mt. 3334 masenuten Gap Bears N 20 W.) We had Just got over the mountains as night came and Encampd at the foot thereof

---

The end of Peaked Mountain is between McGaheysville and Keezeltown in Rockingham County. It is a bold landmark. Massanutten Gap is between New Market and Leaksville, the former in Shenandoah County, the latter in Page.

One must learn Lewis's abbreviations: "X" means "crossed"; "Br" means "branch."

Saturday 27th measure Still Continued 3320 poles to a pine on the West Side of Shanando River. hear We were obliged to Stop to be Supplyd with Some fresh provision the Comisioner who had Encampd at Loungs came up the River to us where we all Dined & Regald ourselves with Several Black Jacks of punch & afterward Went with the Comisioner to their Camp at Loungs

Sunday 28th Spent in Camp This night took ye Variaton of the Needle which we found to be one & a half Degrees West

Monday 29th it Being Imposible to take our horses over the Peaked mountn. they were Sent over masenuten Gap with with the Comisioner & Bagage mr Brook and I went up to where we left off on Saturday & from Thence N 43 1-2 W

"Loungs" was doubtless Philip Long's, on the river near Alma, Page County. Long was one of the pioneers in that section. Old "Fort Long" marks the place of his residence. See page 69.

180 pole 10 from River
764 po the first tope of the Peekd mt
920 another top of Dito
1000 X a Br. Call'd the fountain of life
from the Seasonable Relive it was to us
the Day Being Exceding hot ye mountain
very high & Steep we were allmost over
-come & Ready to faint for want of
Water
1160 the last top of Dito
1320 the Bottom of Dito
1320 left off at a pine tree near a path
Being allmost Dark We had the good fortune
to meet a man who Conducted us to Peter
Shouls where our Company had
Encamped next morning Bought
a pair of Shoes price 7 Sh

Tusday 30th Colo. Jefferson & Capt.
Winslo Began where we lef off the Day
Before. Our Bagage did not get all
together Before this Day mr Brook & I
in Company with the Comisioners

It will be observed here that Lewis calls the range "Peaked Mountain," which we now call "Massanutten."

Capt. Peter Scholl lived on or near Smith's Creek. Here are three bearing the name of Peter: Peter Jefferson, Peter Hedgman, Peter Scholl.

& Bagage But Being miss guided Could
not Overtake them to Day & were obliged
to Encamp on the No Branch of Shanando

Wensday October th Set forward [Oct. 1st]
with our Bagage in order to Over take
Colo. Jefferson & Cap Winslo wc we Did a
bout 2 oclock at John Dobins. Their Notes
for Tusday
216 pole X Smith Creek Runs to Rt.
429 X ye Indian Road
810 X ye North Br. of Shanando
1600 poles a pine markd. 21 miles
Wensday Worke & from th md pine
206 poles masenuten Gap Bears S 60 E
960 poles a tree md 24 miles in Dobins
Corn feild
1000 the Totall for this Day We
Encamp'd in Dobins meadow Raind in
the Evining

John Dobin probably lived somewhere between New Market and Moore's Store. The census list of 1783 shows John Dobkin, Jacob Dobkin, and Reubin Dobkin in the same region.

This first line crossed from Smith's Creek to the North Shenandoah River exactly where New Market now stands, possibly over the very spot where this book was printed. See page 66.

The Indian Road was the forerunner of the Valley Turnpike.

"Md" is a contraction of "marked."

Thursday 2d Raind Colo. Fairfax
not Being able to undergo the fautague of
Journey Returned home Began at ye End
of 1000 pole Thence
620 X the head of Benj Allens mill Creek
1560 top of Black Jack mountain
1640 X ye head of Stoney Cr Encampd
on sd Br.

Friday 3d Began at ye End of 1640
pole Run the Day Before Thence
604 pole ye top of y Divels Back Bone
alias the north mountain a Chesnut oak
md 31 miles.
824 X a Br. of Shand Runs to left
1104 pole left off & Encampd on ye
aforesaid Branch it was late Before ye
Comisioners & Bagage Could Come up
this Day Several of the horses had like Been
Killd. tumbling over Rocks and precipices
& ourselves often in the outmost Danger
this tirable place was Calld Purgatory

Benj. Allen was one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Mt. Jackson. Mill Creek heads between Little North Mountain and Supin Lick, flows northeast, then southeast into the North Shenandoah River at Mt. Jackson. "Black Jack mountain" must be identified with Supin Lick. Stony Creek heads just west of it. "Shand" is Shenandoah River.

Saturday 4th Began at the End of 1104
pole Run the Day Before Thence
140 pole a white oak md 33 miles
206 poles x the Road from Wallins mill to
CapeCapon here the Comsrs. thought
it Best for themselves & Bagage to take along
the Road to the South Branch We tooke our
own horses with two Bagage horses with Some
provision with us along the line & So
parted about 12 Othe Clock one of our men
Soon after Killd. two Small Deer &c
700 pole the tope of a mountain Capcapon
Bears Down N 30 E
1520 poles the top of another mountain
1680 a Br. of Capcapon Run to Right on
which we Encamp'd

Sunday 5th our Situation was Such we
Could not lyeby our horses were Starving
our provision not being Sufficent for us
more than one Day Made it a work of
Necessity for us to press forward

The surveyors crossed Great North Mountain, into what is now West Virginia, a short distance above Orkney Springs, and soon crossed a branch of the Shenandoah River that circles around southwestward and comes out into the Valley through Brock's Gap.

The last five lines on this page give an idea of some of the hardships endured on the expedition.

Began at the End of 1680 pole Run ye Day
Before Thence
80 pole a pine md 38 miles on a mountain
400 po a Chesnut md 39 miles
700 po X a Br. of Capcapon Runs to Rt
720 a white oak md. 40 miles a Deep Valley
all the way parrallel to our Course
880 po top of a mont Divids the waters
of CapeCapon from those of ye So Br
1380 poles on the top of a very Steep mont
here were were obliged to leave off it Being
allmost Dark our Bagage we had gon
Down the mountain Before we knew not
where they had piched our tents nor knew
we how to get Down the mountain Being
Extremly high & very Rocky and now
Quite Dark & had our horses to take down
Seting off at all Adventures we fell into
a valley Between two Spurs of the mont
we had allmost precipices on eithe hand
the valley very narrow full of Loges &
Brush & Exceding Rockey & a very great
Decent We had like Been killd with
Repeated falls in this Case you may

Evidently the surveyors were now in the region southwest of Howard's Lick Springs. Probably the branches of Capecapon mentioned were two head streams of Culler Run. Possibly the road followed by the Commissioners towards the So. Branch led by Howard's Lick.

Be Sure or horses were in a miserable Condition
the lose Rocks were often So very Complesant
as to Convey us a Considrable way Down
& had like very offten proved fatal to
us—we at length got to the Bottom nor
was our Case then much Better there Being
a large Water Course the Banks Extremly
Steep wc the neightbourhood of the mountn
obliged us to Cross very often at places or
Banks allmost perpendicular. afer
a great whiles Dispair we at legnth got
about 10 oClock
to our camp, hardly any of us Escaping
without Broken Shins or Some other miss
-fortune

Monday 6th Went Back to the top
of the mountain & Began at the End of
1380 pole Run the Day Before
682 poles to the South Branch of Wap-
acomo allies the So. fork of the South
Branch Heare we were Obliged to
Encamp to Recruit our horses who had
nothing to live on Since we left Dobins
& get a Supply of provisions hearing
the Comisrs were about 5 or six miles

The surveyors struck the So. Fork at or near the mouth of Stumps Run. The commissioners were two or three miles below the mouth of Shooks Run.

It was four days since they had left Dobins ! It certainly was time for horses to be hungry.

Blow us on ye aforsaid Branch mr
Brook Road Down to them & after
piching our tent Colo. Jefferson & I Went
Down the River to Discover Some Inhab-
itants that we might get Some provision
Saw
but one familey of poor Duch people
from whom we Could have no Supply
Then Returned to our Camp Mr.
Brook
not Returning till in the night Did
not Bring us Such a Supply of provision
as we thought proper to pursue our
Journey with. The land on this Branch
is Exceding good for about ¼ of a mile
in Breadth. This Day Cloudy & Raind
a little.

Tusday 7th Cloudy & Ran'd Sent a
messenger by whom we wrote to the
Comisioners for Some more provisions
Clearing up about 9 o'clock We Began
at the End of 682 poles Thence Began
to assend a mountain Extremly Steep
620 pole a pine md. 46 miles on the

"A pine md." was evidently not marked when they found it, but after they had left it; and so with the others. The "very high mountain" was the South Fork Mountain, somewhere between Bass and Masonville.

of a very high mountain from whence we Could Discover the Settlements Down Wapacomo as far as the old town very Distinctly hear our mesenge Returned from the Comsrs with the provision
1080 poles Encamp'd This mountain Exce-Ding high it was with great Difficulty we Could get our horses over. We were very much put too for want of water we Could find no other than a Standing pudle wherein the Bears used to Wallow which we could not teast off till the last Extremity

Wensday 8th Began where we left off the Day Before at the End of a 1080 pole Thence
180 pole a pine md 48 miles.
500 an ash md 49 miles in a valley
820 pole a white oak md. 50 miles on the West Side & near a wagon Road
1140 poles a white oak md 51 miles on ye Side of a mountain
1160 po X mill Creek the first water fit for use we got Since yesterday morning
heare we Broak the Glass of our Compass

"The old town" was probably Oldfield, which is on the river below Moorefield, and which is about 16 miles in an air line from the point on the So. Fork Mt. where the surveyors crossed.

Began to Rain
1320 pole X Wapacomo alies the So Branch
to two md Sycomores
hearing the Comisioners were then Encampd
about 3 miles Down the River We Road
Down to them where we Spent the Evening

Thursday 9th Continued Cloud &
likly to Rain moved with the Bagage
up to the line where we Encam'pd oposite
to Coburns Went to see Coburn who
with his Wife & miller a Bucksom lass
Repay'd the Visite in the Evining wc
Spent very meriley

Friday 10th This Being the farthest
Setlement we were Obliged to Lye By
in Order to be Supplyd with a fresh
Cargo of provision that the Farrer
might have time to fasten our horses Shoes
& the men have time to wash their Shirts
&c.

Mill Creek falls into the So. Branch just below the town of Petersburg, now the county seat of Grant County, W. Va.; and, by the surveyors' line, the distance was exactly half a mile from Mill Creek to the river. Evidently, therefore, this line must have crossed the So. Branch almost exactly where Petersburg now stands.

Saturday 11th Attended by the Gentlemen
Comisioners & Bagage we Began at the two
md Sycomores where we Left off Thence
140 poles a Red oak md, 52 miles
460 a white oak md. 53 miles
780 a white oak md, 54 miles
1100 a pine md. 55 miles
1420 a white oak md 56 miles
1740 a pine md 57 miles on a mo'tain Side
2060 a white oake md 58 miles on the East
Side of the mountain
2380 a Chesnut md 59 miles at the
foot of a mountain
2700 pole a Cinamon tree md 60 miles
on the End of a mountain
2880 ye mountain foot left of &
Encampd on Looneys Creek which Runs
into the South Br. about ¼ of a mile Below
where we Crost the River & is about the Same
Distance at this place. One of our men
Wounded a Bair which made his Escape

N. B. the Creek Runs throug a gap in
those mountains we Cross't this Day about
¼ of a miles to the Right hand

Kercheval says: "Howard, Coburn, Walker and Rutledge were the first settlers on the Wappatomaka." He shows that Coburn was in the vicinity of Moorefield in 1740 or earlier.

It is not improbable that some of the trees marked in 1746 are still standing.

Sunday 12th Some of our Well Dis-
-posed hands who went ahunting this
Day Killd one old Bair & three Cubs.
Continued in Camp

Munday 13th Began where we left off
on Saturday Thence
140 poles a pine md 61 miles
166 X Looneys Creeke head Runs to Rt
460 a Red oak md 62 miles on ye Side of
a mountain
780 poles a Chesnut oak md 63 miles on
the East Side of Alleganey mountain
1100 a Chesnut md 64 miles
1160 the tope of the Alleganey mountain
1340 poles Encamped on a marshey
Rocky Sort of ground Excedingly full
of tall timber Cheifly maple Some few
ash our horses had very good food
after we had pass'd the head of Looney Creek
it was with the greatest Difficulty we Could get
Being
along the mountains prodigiously full of
fallen Timber & Ivey as thick as it Could

Looney's Creek falls into the So. Branch at the lower side of Petersburg; hence Lewis's statement that they crossed the river about a quarter of a mile above the creek mouth shows conclusively that this line ran through the site of Petersburg.

grow So Interwoven that horse or man Could hardly force his way through it. So that we had very Difficult access to the top of the Alleganey mountain where was a precipice about 16 feet high & were very hard Set to get a place where there was any probeability of our asending when we had gaind the Sumit there was a Level as far as we Could see to Right & left Clear of timber about a Quarter of a mile wide Covered with Large flat Rocks & marshey tho on the tope of the highest mountain I ever Saw

Tusday 14th one of the Pilots horses being missing a great part of the morning was Spent in vain hunting for him Began where we left off the Day Before Thence
100 poles a Loral Swamp Begins
406 poles X the River of Styx total for this Day

This River was Calld Styx from the Dismal apperance of the place Being Sufficen to Strick terror in any human Creature ye Lorals Ivey & Spruce pine so Extremly thick in ye Swamp through which this River Runs that one Cannot have the Least prospect Except they look upwards

---

The terrible laurel swamps and other difficult regions referred to were evidently on the Alleghany Mountain, a few miles west of Maysville, Grant County, W. Va.

the Water of the River of Dark Brownish Cooler & its motion So Slow that it can hardly be Said to move its Depth about 4 feet the Bottom muddy & Banks high, which made it Extremly Difficult for us to pass the most of the horses when they attemp'd to asend the farthest Bank tumbling with their loads Back in the River. most of our Bagage that would have been Damaged by the water were Brought over on mens Shoulder Suchas Powder, Bread and Bedclothes&c. We got all our Bagage over as it Began to grow Dark So we were Obliged to Encamp on the Bank & in Such a place where we Could not find a plain Big enough for one man to Lye on no fire wood Except green or Roten Spruce pine no place for our horses to feed And to prevent their Eating of Loral tyd them all up least they Should be poisoned.

Wensday 15th. As Soon as light Loding our hungary horses Set forward In hopes of getting through Swamp and Lorals Begining at the Bank where we left off Last night & from Thence

---

The river "Styx" was perhaps one of the head streams of the Black Water River which flows into the Cheat.

314 poles aSpruce pine md 67 miles
630 poles a Birch md 68 miles at the
farthest Side of the Swamp, where finding agood
Spring timber'd land & agood place for our
horses to feed & Being late Encampd by the
Same. neve was the Elysian feilds more
Wellcome to aDeparted Soul than this place
if I may be allowed the Expression
was to us I Wish it were possible for me
to give a Just Description of this place that
might
others Judge what Reason, We who were Ingaged
in this affair have to Say So.

The Swamp, (which is very uncomon in places of
ye kind) is prodigiously full of Rocks & Cavitys
those Covered over with a very Luxuriant Kind of
moss of a Considerable Depth. the fallen trees
of which there was great numbers & Naturly
Large were vastly Improven in Bulk with
their Coats of moss The Spruce pines of which
on all Sids
there are great Plenty their Roots Grow out
from the trunk a Considrable hight above the
Surface, Covered over & Joyned togither in
Such a manner as makes their Roots appear
like Semie Globs the Loral & Ivey as thick
as they can well grow whose Branches growing
of an Extraordinary length are So well Woven
together that without Cutting away it would

be Imposibable to force through them
provided they grew on agood Even Surface
their Roots together with the pines are Spread
over the Rocks & under the moss like archs In
what Danger must we be, in Such a place all
Dangerous places Being Obscured under a
Clock of moss Such thickets of Loral to Strugle
with whose Branches are all most as Obstinate
as if Composed of Iron. Our horses and
often our Selves fell into Clefts & Cavitys with
-out Seeing the danger Before we felt the Effects
of it. No ones missfortune Was of much
to
Service the others. for in Striving to Evade
aSeen Dangerous or Bad place often fell
into aworse. frequently we had the Roots
to Cut & the Rocks to Break to free our horses
of whom four or five might have been Seen
Engaged at a time

The surveyors were now in the region of Canaan Mountain, on the border between Grant County and Tucker County, W. Va. The hardships endured and the difficulties surmounted were seldom exceeded in the experience of any of our sturdy pioneers.

Thursday 16 Lay By in order to Rest and Refresh ourSelves & horses who were very much Fatigued & Cripled one of our men Kill'd a Deer. Arthur Dubo Bumped for Indulging a Sweet tooth Repaired our Triangular Staff which Was Broken at Styx &c

Friday 17th Decamp'd & Began at the End of the 630 Run on Wensday
320 pole apine md 69 miles on the East of another Loral Swamp
516 pole a large Clear Branch Runs to the left Missippa Waters
640 pole aBurch md 70 miles on the fare Side of the Swamp
830 another Swamp Begins
920 aBranch. Left off Being Dark and Encampd on the Swamp Side those Swamps were allmost as Bad as yt on Styx We Began to be afraid of Involving our Selves so far in them yt we Could not get Back We went So Slow our provision Begining to fail it was

---

Arthur probably got into the sugar box—and how scarce sugar was we can easily imagine!

The clear branch running to the west probably fell into Black Water, and thence went on through the Cheat, the Monongahela, and the Ohio to the Mississippi.

Juged Necesary to Eate very Sparingly
Went to Sleep on the Strength of our
Breakfast after atoilsom Day Work
ageneral Concern appearing in every ones
Countinance

Saturday 18th mr Brook and I,
aSoon as it was light Set off with
our men With out Breakfast &
Began where we left off Before Thenc
40 pole aSpruce pine md. 71 miles
200 pole a Large Br. of Missisipia Runs
to the left the Water almost the
Colur of ye River Styx Rocky &
Runs Swift
228 pole fare Side Loral Swamp
280 pole apine md 72 miles
432 po a Br. Runs to left
466 po aLoral Swamp Begins
here we were obliged to Quit Being
late very Well prepard for Supper

The large branch running to the left was probably another head stream of the Black Water.

It was a very Discouraging Circumstance, to find all the Waters Runing to the left hand or West ward Directly Contrary to our Expectation So that Instead of Cross -ing the Branches of Potowmack we Crost those of Missisipia which made us Con-Clude we were Considerably to the West Ward of the head Spring of Potowmack.

Sunday 19th Necesity is Said to have no law our provisions Continualy Decreasing without any fresh Supplys our horses perishing the Earth in the most plen-tifull time of year yealding no pasturage amongest those Swamps made it Absolutly Necesary for us to push forward. if hapiley we might Chance on Some place where Wilde game was plenty or food for our horses According we Began where we left off the night Before Thence

---

Their discouragement was justified, but they were much in error. Instead of being too far west, they were too far east.

71 pole throug the Loral Swamp
214 pole aSpruce pine md. 73 miles
314 pole another Swamp Begins
394 pole fare Side the Same
534 aSpruce pine md 74 miles
814 pole another Swamp Begins
854 pole X a Br. Runs to Right a
pine marked 75 miles This
Branch Runing to our Right we
thought it was in probability a
Branch of Potowmack md a Burch
on the West Side the Same R B. P J
B W. T L. 75. & v 46
M
884 poles through the Swamp
1014 pole another Swamp Begins
1054 poles aLarge Creek Runs to the
Right which we Concluded to be the
Waters of Potowmack
1094 Total for the Day & fare Side the
Swamp. here we Encamp'd
as there was Some probability of this Being
the main Branch of Potowmack thought
proper to goe no farther Before we had

The large creek running to the right probably was a head stream of the Potomac.

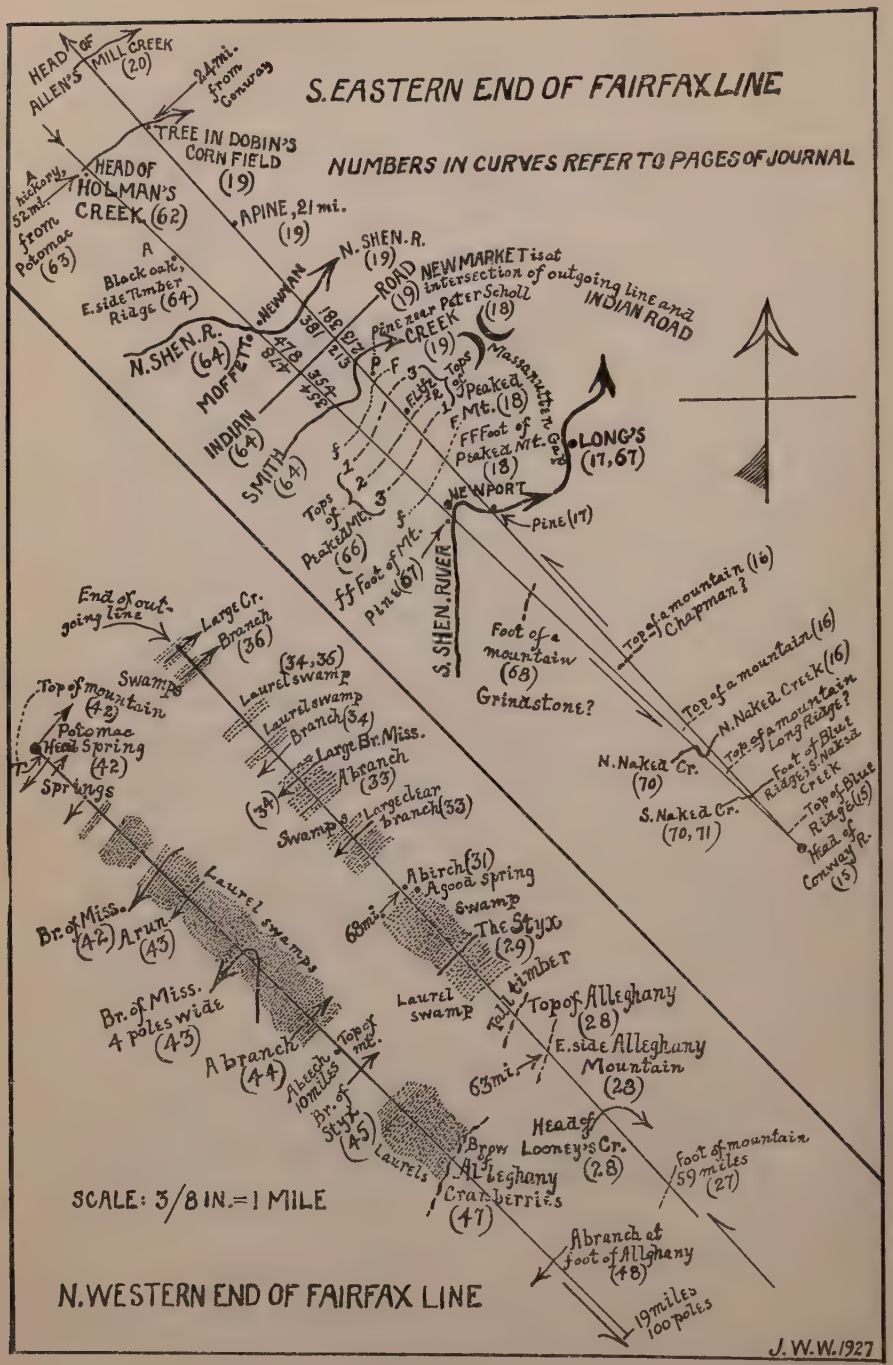
Satyisfied ourSelves as to that point.
We were Extremly hungary & Scarce had
paitence Enough to forbear Snatching ye
meat out of the pan's Before half Done

Monday 20th Capt Winslo who
them
was one of that Surveyd up the River
in 1736 Set off very Earley in the
morning with three other hands up
the Creek in order to Discover whither
this was the head of the River or not
after wc we Decampd And Removed
about a mile to the Westward to get
Better food for our horses. & there
Piched our tents Sent Some hands
to the NW. ward to See what they could
Discover. Some others went ahunting
& killd Dear & Turkey wc proved a very
Seasonable Relive to us our men yt
was out ahunting heard Several guns
which we Suposed to be Indians

The fact that Winslow was at the head springs of the Potomac in 1736, and yet was surprised at the waters a short distance southeast therefrom flowing westward, is pretty good evidence that the line had not been run in 1736.

Tusday 21 those Sent to ye N. W. ward
came Back about 9 Otheclock &
Informd us that the Branches of
Allegsney were not above four or
five miles ahead of us & that there
was but few & very Small Branches
Between us & them.
About 3 in the afternoon Capt Winslo
Returned who had the good fortune
to find the marked trees at the head
Spring mentioned in their Journal
of 1736 This piece of good News was
So very agreeable yt it Seemd Insp-
-ire every one with New life & vigour
& was then Resolved to Run a traverse
to the Spring head from where we
left off on Sunday night
Accordingly mr Brook & I with the
Chain Cariers Went to the place & from
near
Thence West 400 poles to our
present Camp where we left off
Being late. Continued this night
in Our old Camp

The expedition evidently struck the Potomac somewhere in the vicinity of Wilsonia and Hambleton, now stations on the B. & O. railway, three or four miles below the head springs of the Potomac.


S. EASTERN END OF FAIRFAX LINE
NUMBERS IN CURVES REFER TO PAGES OF JOURNAL
HEAD OF ALLEN'S MILL CREEK (20)
2.4 mi. from Conway
TREE IN DOBIN'S CORN FIELD (19)
A hickory, 52 mi. from Potomac (63)
HEAD OF HOLMAN'S CREEK (62)
APINE, 21 mi. (19)
A Black oak, E. side Timber Ridge (64)
N. SHEN. R. (19)
NEWMAN
ROAD (19)
NEW MARKET is at intersection of outgoing line and INDIAN ROAD
Pine near Peter Scholl CREEK (19)
N. SHEN. R. (64)
MOFFETT
INDIAN (64)
SMITH (64)
Tops of Peaked Mt. (18)
Massanutten Gap
FF Foot of Peaked Mt. (18)
LONG'S (17, 67)
Tops of Peaked Mt. (66)
NEWPORT
Pine (17)
ff Foot of Mt. Pine (67)
S. SHEN. RIVER
Foot of a mountain (68)
Grinastone?
Top of a mountain (16)
Chapman?
Top of a mountain (16)
N. Naked Creek (16)
Top of a mountain Long Ridge?
Foot of Blue Ridge? Naked Creek
Top of Blue Ridge (15)
Head of Conway R. (15)
N. Naked Cr. (70)
S. Naked Cr. (70, 71)
End of outgoing line
Large Cr. Branch (36)
(34, 36)
Laurel swamp
Swamps
Top of mountain (42)
Potomac Head Spring (42)
Springs
Laurel swamp
Branch (34)
Large Br. Miss. Abranch (33)
(34)
Swamps
Large clear branch (33)
Abirch (31)
Agoa Spring
Swamp
The Styx (29)
68 mi.
Br. of Miss. (42)
Arun (43)
Laurel swamps
Br. of Miss. 4 poles wide (43)
A branch (44)
Laurel swamp
Tall timber
Top of Alleghany (28)
E. side Alleghany Mountain (28)
63 mi.
A bleak 10 miles
Top of mt.
Br. of Styx (45)
Laurels
Brow
Looney's Cr. (28)
Head of
Alleghany Cranberries (47)
Foot of mountain 59 miles (27)
Abranch at foot of Alleghany (48)
19 miles 100 poles
SCALE: 3/8 IN. = 1 MILE
N. WESTERN END OF FAIRFAX LINE
J. W. W. 1927

The land or Soil on the N. W. Side the River is Black & very moist a great maney Small Springs and Ouzey places & prety Stoney & hilley Exceding well timbred with Such as very Large Spruce pines great multituds of Beach and Shugartrees Chery trees the most and finest I ever Saw Some three or four foot Diameter thirty or forty foot without a Branch. Some few oaks Chesnuts and Locusts tho' not maney &c

Wensday 22 Decamp,d very Earley and Began where we left off the Last night Thence
S 60 W 640 poles
N 60 W 127 poles
S 45 W 188 poles

The explorers sent to the northwest reported branches of the "Allegheny" not above four or five miles ahead. These were evidently head streams of the Youghiogheny, in the region above Red House and Fort Pendleton, Md.

S 20 E 80 poles
S 8 W 90 poles
S 16 E 92 poles
S 70 E 48 poles
East 26 poles
S 71 E 31 poles
S 83 E 27 poles
S 80 E 6 poles to the Spring head
where we found the Following old
marks to (viz.) aSpruce pine
md RB. BW. IF. BL. FF. 1736
a Beach P. G 1736 ABeech JS. &a
Black aBeach W.MAYO. two
Beaches & two Spruce pines markd
with three notches three way Each
& one Large Spruce pine Blazed
three Ways
We Dined on a Loyn Roasted Vension
about three O'Clock at the Spring head
Drank his Majestys health which

Wm. Mayo was one of the surveyors of the dividing line between Virginia and Carolina in 1728.

"RB." probably stood for "R. Brooke"; "BW." for "B. Winslow." "IF." may be equivalent to "JF." and so stand for "Joshua Fry."

The next leaf of Lewis's journal is torn out and missing.

The missing leaf, on which were pages 39 and 40, is the only part of the journal that is not in its proper place.

Thursday 23d. Returned to the Spring
Where we made the Following marks
(viz) a Beach mark,d G. R. on one Side [G. R.—King George]
nother
and FX on the other Side on a Beach [FX—Fairfax]
G. FX. W. BEVERLEY 1746 on one
of the old notched Beches Ld. FX on
another Beech FRY. Lun. LOMAX.
P. HEDGMAN 1746. a Small Spruce
pine for the Corner PJ. on the Beech
markd W. MAYO. is new markd T. LEWIS
1746 on another Beech R. BROOKE
Sur. 1746 JAMES LOYDE on a
nother Beach J GENN 1746. on the
pine old mark'd RB. is new mark,d TB
aSmall pine mark,d JA. 1746. another
pine markd JOHN RAIN. GG. aSmall
Beech W. O. JJ. JL. 1746 I. H. on the
Beach markd P. G. 1736 is markd WR 1746
P. J. 1746 & PH. on another Beach WB
WR. 1746. y3 aStone by the Corner pine
mark'd FX on a Beech markd A. C.

The Fairfax Stone was described by Lieut. Melcher in 1859 when he made his survey of the meridian line north from the Fairfax Stone, in the following words: "The initial point of the work—the Fairfax Stone,—stands on the spot encircled by several small streams flowing from springs about it. It consists of a rough piece of sandstone, indifferent and friable, planted to the depth of a few feet in the ground and rising a foot or more above the surface. Shapeless in form, it would scarce attract the attention of the passer by. The

This Done we Bid adue to the head
Spring about ½ hour after nine OClock
Our Course Directing to the head of
Rapahanock Being S 46 E
30 pole the tope of the mountain
the Spring heads on
60 X aSpring Runs to Right
138 pole aBranch Runs to ye left
320 pole aBeech md 1 mile
528 X a Branch Runs to Rt
640 poles apine md 2 miles
Began to enter a Loral Swamp
670 fare Side the Swamp
880 Enter another Swamp
960 poles apine md three miles
1116 pole fare Side the Swamp
1212 Enter another Loral Swamp
1280 X aBranch of Missisipia Runs
to the Right I Supose the

---

finding of it was without difficulty, and its recognition and identification by the inscription FX, now almost obliterated by the corroding action of water and air. In order not to disturb this stone the first observatory was built immediately in the rear (South) of it." Here Melcher built his monument, 4 feet in height. The original Fairfax Stone was in existence until about the year 1883, when it was destroyed by vandals and subsequently carried away.—225 U. S. Reports, page 11. (Note by H. M. Strickler.)

Same yt we Crost Saturday ye 18th
Encamp'd on the Same

Friday 24th Began where we
left off last night at the Branch
315 X aRun goes to the Rt.
320 pole apine md. 5 miles.
640 pole a Burch md 6 miles
898 pole X to the S. E. Bank of a Br
of Misissipia about 4 pole
Wide which Some Supose to
be Monongalo the Water Clear
and the Currant Slow & of a
very Serpantine Course We
Encampd on the N. W. Side of ye
Same
This Day we had not the least
Interrupion of the Loral ground
hilley mosehey & very Rocky
Extremly Difficult to pass
& no apperance as yet of the
far Side

The bearing on the outgoing line was N. 41⅔ W.; on the return it was S. 46 E. In other words, the bearing was corrected by 4⅓ degrees. "Yt" is another abbreviation meaning "that" or "which."

The supposition that the branch was a tributary of Monongahela was probably correct. The general knowledge of the geography shown by these men is remarkable.

Saturday 25 Began where we
left off last night Thence
62 X the River Runs to Left a
Burch md 7 miles the River
Bears up & Down No. & So
380 apine md 8 miles
676 X a Branch Runs to left
700 aBeach md 9 miles at the
fareSide of the Loral Swamp
1020 a Beach mark'd 10 miles
on the top of amountain
1040. left off and Encampd on
the top of the mountain
was hard Set for Want of
Water
Colo. Jefferson very much
Indisposed

Peter Jefferson (1708-1757), the father of Thomas, was the strongest man of his county, but these experiences tried strong men. Of him his illustrious son wrote: "My father's education had been quite neglected; but being of a strong mind, sound judgment and eager after information, he read much and improved himself insomuch that he was chosen with Joshua Fry . . . to continue the boundary line between Virginia & N. Caroline which had been begun by Colo Byrd, and was afterwards employed with the same Mr. Fry to make the 1st map of Virginia . . . that of Capt. Smith being merely a conjectural sketch."

Sunday 26th Our provision now
So far Spent that we had not more
than Sufficent for one Day wc
Lay us under the Same Necessity
we formerly were in of Working
Mr. Brook & I asoon as light
Went to the place where we left off
side
Last night Begining at a Swamp
194 X aBr of Styx Runs to left
220 pole fare Side of ye Swamp
286 aBeech md 11 miles
520 Enter a Swamp
620 a Spruce pine md 12 miles
940 a pine md 13 miles
1060 pole fare Side of the lorals
1140 to the Brow of the alleganey
mountain to which we
got as it Began to grow Dark
we got on the Clear flat mention
-ed

We are reminded here again of the fact that only a small part of the story of our country, in the conquest and settlement of the wilderness, has ever been told, and now only a small part can ever be written. It is such documents as Lewis's journal that now and then give to our imaginations the wings of exalted visions.

In the Journel for monday the 13th
Never was any poor Creaturs in
a as
Such Condition we were in nor Ever
was aCriminal more glad By having
made his Escape out of prison as
we were to Get Rid of those Accursed
Lorals our misfortune would have
Been Still greater had we not got
out this night from the Beg-
ining or time We Entred the Swamp
I Did not See aplain Big Enough
for aman to Lye on nor a horse
this Swamp
to Stand. our Difficultys in Are
Raither to be Conceived of than Exp-
-ress'd if any place can be Said
to be twice as Bad as the Swamp
at Styx & yet Possible for men to
Strugle through This was the place
our horses Sometimes tumbling
in holes out Sight.
Mr. Brook was taken very I'll

Here are graphic touches—thrilling experiences are compressed into a few words. Lewis was a man of deeds rather than of words, but we can here feel the intensity of his emotions.

with aDiziness in his head and fainting
in the midle of the Swamp which
we had Reason to fear would have
Been his Sepulcher &c.

Monday 27 This flat where on
we lay we found to abound with
Cranbereys Mr Winslo who had
been Sick Ever Since we left the
head Spring was in a Condition
to Cary on the line this morning
Begining where we left of the
the night Before Set off our
Bagage found atolerable way
Down the mountain who with
the Comisioners were Resolved
to make the Best of their wayto
Coburns on the South Branch

Cranberry Swamps abound in these regions, and in certain localities have long been profitable commercially. Terra Alta, in Preston County, W. Va., was first called Cranberry Summit.

The editor is indebted to Miss Joe B. Warren of Romney and Mr. W. C. Reilly of Harrisonburg for interesting particulars regarding the cranberry swamps hereabouts.

whilst mr Winslo & I camped on
the line
120 pole aRed oak mark 14 miles
440 poles apine md 15 miles
760 poles aRed oak markd 16 miles
1060 poles a Br. to the Right at
the foot of the Alleganey
mountain heare we found
Fumfire our Fairer who had
in Coming Down the mountain
Stroled away from the Company
and lost himselfe whom we
took along with us
1080 poles a tree markd 17 miles
1400 poles a Burch md 18 miles
1500 poles the tope of a mountain
1720 poles aRed oak markd
19 miles
1820 poles aBr. at the foot of
ye mountain where we
Encamped.

Evidently at Coburn's were food, shelter, and hospitality—the wayfarers were glad.

Fumfire the farrier may have been a Negro slave. He still had interesting experiences ahead. See pages 51, 52.

The other Compay Spent the most
of the Day hunting for fumfire to
no purpose and at Length Con-
cluded he was Intirley lost

Tusday 28th - We Began
where we left of the night Before
Thence Began to assend amountain
120 poles mountain top
220 po aheecory markd 20 miles
360 po mountain foot
473 po the north fork of the South
Branch of Potowmack awhite
oak markd Fx
480 X Dito Sloping Downwards
good low ground Begins
540 po awhite oak md 21 miles
590 po X a long pond
676 po X part of North fork into

From the specifications here given and by reference to a good map of the region above Petersburg, West Va., one can locate the present stage of the survey exactly.

Into an Island
700 pole X the Main River at the
the forks the north Branch makes
into the main Branch in two
places which the line Cuts in
the Following manner

the Mountains gather Closs on the
River Imediatly Below the forks &
maks precipics on Both Sides &c
amonges the Rocks of whch one
of our men Surprized & killd aStatly
Buck with an axe hear Capt.
Winslo left me & went Down to
Coburns
860 poles aChesnut oak md
22 miles
1180 poles ahicory md 23 miles
1500 pole awhte oak md 24 miles

The Fairfax line crossed the South Branch of the Potomac exactly in the mouth of the North Fork, a point which is about four miles up the river from Petersburg. The above cut is a reproduction of a minute drawing in Lewis's journal.

1820 poles awhite oak md 25 miles
1900 poles to the West fork of mill
Creek here we left off having
three miles Down Sd Creek to
Coburns & Just got there as
the gentlemen Comisioners &
Bagage Did who was very
much Surprized to See fumfire
there Before them who had Come
Down the River with Capt Winslo
& was Judgeed to be Intirley
Lost. Our provision Being
Entirley gone we were well
prepard to Dine with Coburn
on our arival. we went to
our old Camping place when
hear Before where we piched
or tents Several of the Inha-
bitants Came to See us whom
our men Engaged to wrestle with
them. Diverted us very much

Petersburg, the mouth of North Fork, and the point where the line crosses West (north) Mill Creek, make almost an equilateral triangle of three or four miles on a side.

Evidently Coburn must have lived at this time near the site of Petersburg.

Wensday 29th Continued in
Camp to procure anew Stock of
provision & Recreate ourSelves
and horses aCourt was held
for the trial of fumfire for
Leaving the Company who was
Condem'd to wear a Bell about
his neck one Week

Thursday 30th
Measured Down from where
we left off on mill Creek to the
to
old Line in order See that the
Lines were at aproper Distance
the Course N 46 E Distanc 894
pole which fell on ye old Line Between
mill Creek & the River

Wrestling and the trial of Fumfire no doubt provided good sport. The bell was probably a cow bell, or horse bell. Bells were frequently put on horses in those days.

The distance here at Petersburg between the two lines was 894 poles, a little less than three miles.

This Being his majesty Birth Day
We Concluded the Evening in meriment
Drank his majesty health which
was Followed by a Discharge of
nine guns

Fryday 31th
Continued in Camp preparing
for our Journey the next
morning

Saturday November 1th
Set off went up to our line.
Begining where we left off Before
240 pole apine md 26 miles
560 pole apine md 27 miles
804 pole to the South Branch of

Thursday, October 30, his majesty's birthday, was very loyally observed. The King, George II, was 63 years old; he died in 1760. Colonel Fry died at Cumberland, not very far from this camp, in 1754. Colonel Jefferson died in 1757. Thomas Lewis lived till 1790.

The hardships experienced were not allowed to depress very long stout hearts and youthful spirits.

of mill Creek on which we Encampd
this Evening one of our men Killd
a turkey Cloudy and likly to Rain

Sunday November 2d
having Raind last night Cloudy
Still
and Still like to Rain and fearing
We Should be Stopd by a fresh in
the South Branch of the South Branch
it was Concluded to press forward
to get over the Same Accordingly
Begining where we left off the
night Before Thence
76 pole apine md 28 miles
396 po ahicory md 29 miles
716 poles md aWalnut 30 miles
near the top of amountain

The "South Branch of the South Branch" is the South Fork of the South Branch, sometimes called Moorefield River. It empties into the South Branch near the town of Moorefield.

1036 poles markd aDogood 31 miles
1356 poles markd awhite oak 32 miles
on Arbervita mountain Call,d
So from the Arbervita tree yt
grow thereon at the foot of
this mountain there is an
Exceding Large Spring whose
Stream would be Sufficnt to
turn amill within a few poles
of the head

1600 pole X the South fork on which
we Encampd about 3 in the
afternoon ateratoilsom
Day Work the mountans
Exceding high and Rocky
Especaly yt of Arbervita
This night the Wind Blew Extr-
amly high Distorted our tents
very much Cap. Lomax had
his hat Burnt

Arborvitae Mountain was evidently South Fork Mountain. The "exceedingly large spring" is probably one of the sources of Dumpling Run. The line crossed the South Fork at or near the mouth of Brake Run.

Monday November 3d
It was thought proper to measure
the Distance Between the two lines
at this place. & from this place to
the End of 44 miles on the olde line
the Course N 34 E Distance 749 poles
the line
This Done We Set forward with
Begining where we left off the
night Before Thence
54 poles ahiccory md 33 miles
374 po ahiccory md 34 miles
410 po top of a very high mountain
694 pole aChesnut md 35 miles
1014 pole apine md 36 miles
1154 the top of amountain
on which we were obliged
to Encamp Being very
Late

The way was marked by accident and incident. Going out, they had broken the glass of their compass near the mouth of Mill Creek (page 25); at the Styx the triangular staff was broken (page 33); now, returning, Captain Lomax had his hat burnt at the South Fork (page 55).

At the South Fork the distance between the two lines was about 2⅓ miles.

This mountain is Excedingly high
no Such thing as Water to be found
tho' we Sent on all hands to Search
if hapily Some might be found we
we had the good fortune to fill two
of our Empty Runlets at our Camp
this morning which was Brought
along. which proved but aSmall
Divedend amongs 40 persons
So much Fatigued as we were; our
provision Being Extramly Salt
made it all most Intolerable to Bear
the Want of yt Element

This high mountain was evidently Shenandoah Mountain, which now forms the line here between Virginia and West Virginia; and the camp on the mountain top was at or near the spot where the north corner of Rockingham County, Va., is now located.

There were 40 men, perhaps as many horses, in the expedition.

of
Tusday 4th the Want Water
asWell as food for our horse made
them Rambel So much that they
Could not be found this moining
the greates part of the Day was Spent
re
in hunting for them they we all
found at last but three of the Bagage
horses who wewere obliged to goe
without Leaving aman to hunt
for them with orders to follow us
to Dobins when he found them
We then Began where we left off
the night Before Thence
180 pole md. aChesnut oak 37 miles
360 pole to a Branch of Shanando
Runs to the Right heare we found
Water & was oblidged to Encamp
in anarrow Valley Between
two mountains

Three of the baggage horses were left behind in Shenandoah Mountain, November 4.

The branch of Shanando was one of the head streams of the north branch of the Shenandoah, not far above Dovesville, Rockingham County, Va.

Wensday 5th Got Ready our horses
as Soon as Possible the Comisioner
thought of making the Best of their
throug the mountains to meet with
us at the Road from Shanando to Cape
-capon We tooke our own horses &
Bagage with Some provision alongst
with us & Set off Begining where
we left off the night Before Thence
140 marked aChesnutoak 38 miles
on the tope of amountain
460 md ahiccory 39 miles near
the tope of amountain
780 poles mark,d awhite oak 40 miles
by aBranch Runing to ye Right
820 X aBr. Runs to Right
1100 pole md aChesnut oak 41 miles
1420 po md apine 42 miles
on amountain

All these branches running to the right were head waters of the North Shenandoah, which comes out of the mountains through Brock's Gap.

1740 pole md. aChesnut oak 43 mils
on the Side of amountain
1940 X alarge Br. of Shanando Runs
to the Right
1960 po to the Capecapon Road
hear we left off Being late &
Encamped on the Branch we heard
Several guns which we answred thinkg
it was our Company who was to meet
us at this place. Colo. Jefferson & I
went above amile up the Road
in order to See if it was they but
Could not see them we hapned to
meet with ahunter whome we Ingaged
to Bring us Some venison who
Inform'd us that it was his company
we heard Shoot &c

The "large branch of Shanando" was almost certainly Little Capon Run, which joins other head streams of the river a mile or two below Dovesville. According to Lewis's distances, the line crossed this stream 2300 rods (about 7 miles) from the top of Shenandoah Mountain; and 20 rods farther on they came to the road. In this very location is a road today, leading across the divide to Mathias, on Lost River; the latter a branch of Cacapon.

Thursday 6th we Sent off one of
wait for the Comisioner &
our men to the hunter Camp to Inform
them of our Resolution of passing
the mountain. he Returned about
Sun Rise with Some provision from
the Comisioners Camp who had Lay'n
about amile & ahalf above us. on
hearing they were So nigh Colo. Jefferson
Road up to See them. Returning in
alittle time gave us to know they were
Designed to go by Wests Gap.

We Began where we left off the
night Before Thence
100 pole awhiteoak mark,d 44 miles
420 po a pine md. 45 miles on
amountain
500 po asmall Br. Runs to Right
660 pole the top of the Divels Back
Bone alies the north mountain
740 pole aRed oak 46 miles on the
South Side of the mountain

The line crosses the Capecapon Road between Great North Mountain and West Mountain. West Gap is nearby. Recently the name of the postoffice at Dovesville has been changed to West Gap.

1060 pole md. aDogwood 47 miles
1380 po md aChesnut oak 48 miles
on the Side of Black Jack hill
1700 pole awhite oak md 49 miles by
aBranch
2020 pole apine md 50 miles
2340 po aBlack oak md 51 miles
2580 po X the head of holmas Cr
Run to the left Down to Dobins
hear we left off & Road Down
to Dobins where we met with
mr Brook who had been with
the Comisioners Round by
Wests Gap & left them on
the Roade
We piched our Camp by
Dobins feild & had the
Liberty of his meadow for
our horses

Going out, Supin Lick was "Black Jack Mountain." See page 20. Now it is only "Black Jack Hill."

The branch was probably "Benj. Allen's Mill Creek." See page 20. "Holmas Cr" was Holman's Creek, a mile or so above Moore's Store.

Friday 7th Went to where we left
off the Day Before Thence
80 poles mark'd ahiccory 52 miles
hear we Stopt thinking proper
to measure the Distance Between
the two lines the Course N 44 E.
- 460 poles to the old line alitle
to the N. W. of Dobins house
Then Returned to Camp

In the meantime the Gentlemen
Comisiors & Bagage Arived who as
Observed Before had Come Round
by Wests Gap hear we Encamped
alltogether this night

In all probability the commissioners had followed the course of the streams down to Brock's Gap, and so on around by the site of Timberville or Mechanicsville, in Rockingham County. They joined the surveyors in the vicinity of Moore's Store or Flat Rock Church, in Shenandoah County.

Saturday 8th Set off Begining
at the End of 80 pole Run the Day
Before Thence
320 pole aRed oak markd 53 miles
640 pole awhite oak md 54 miles
960 po aBlack oak on the East
Side of Timber Ridge md 55 Ms
1280 pole apine markd 56 miles
1600 pole apine md 57 miles
1788 pole X the north Branch of
Shanando, apine on the N. W.
Side md Fx the River Bears
up N 80 W Down ye Contrary
1920 pole apine md 58 miles
2240 ahiccory md 59 miles
2266 X the Indian Road
2560 a Red oak md 60 miles
2620 X Smith Creek & left off

Timber Ridge runs up and down the Valley between Timberville and Forestville.

The line crosses the river at the old Newman and Moffett homesteads. At this point the river extends almost east and west, as Lewis's bearing shows. The Indian Road was on or near the line of the Valley Pike. The Fairfax line crosses the Pike about a mile above New Market. See page 19.

Went Down to Lockharts & Encampd
heare we had left Some Rum & Wine
which Contributed to our Spending the
Evining very Pleasantly Rejoycing
we had Surmounted Somany Difficultys
This Evining we were very much
Diverted By Terrable & horrer (?) of
Death, two of our hands, who had Some
Differance the former offring apiece
of Eight to the other to feight him
we the Last agreed too & was So Succ-
esfull that he Beat the other & gained
the piece of Eight we. he afterwards
Recovered Before a justice in Orange

Sunday 9th Continued in Camp
Dined with Lockharts in the Evinig
the man who we had left to hunt
for the horses we lost on the mountain
Returned without finding them

Lockhart may have lived at the Cross Roads, site of New Market, or about the point where the Lee Highway (road through the Massanutten Gap) crosses Smith Creek. Probably the rum and wine contained some pugnacity.

It was five days since the horses had been lost. See page 58.

Monday 10th the Gentlemen Comisrs
& Bagage Capt. Winslo & mr Brook
(en
Resolving to goe Round by masenut
Gap over the Peaked mountain
Colo. Jefferson & I Went to the place
where we left off on Saturday night
& from Thence
260 poles mark a Black oak
61 miles at the foot of the
peeked mountain
580 poles apine markd 62 miles
near the first tope of the mountain
800 pole the top of the main
or midle mountain
900 poles apine mark,d 63 miles
1220 poles apine markd 64 miles
on the South East Side of
the mountain

It is interesting to note that "old field," the original Massanutten, is a district on the Shenandoah River (So. Branch) just east of the Gap here called (1746) Massanutten Gap. The mountain was then called "Peaked mountain." Now (1925) the whole range is called Massanutten, while the term "Peaked Mt." is applied only to the southwest end—the peak near McGaheysville and Penn Laird.

1540 poles awhiteoak md 65 miles
1730 poles to Shanando River markd
a pine on a high Bank of Rocks
Fx heare we left off went Down
the River in order to meet the Rest
of our Company. Soon after we
met our horses who Was Sent up
for us to Bring us Down to the
Comisioner Camp on the River
at Loungs — where we had formerly
Encamp,d going out Being about
three miles Below our Line &c

The high bank of rocks is on the river a short distance above Newport in Page County, Va. The old Long place is also in Page County, near the village of Alma. Long was one of the first settlers in this part of the Valley of the Shenandoah. Two or three old stone buildings, which were perhaps there when Lewis and his companions surveyed the Fairfax line, are still standing and in good condition (1925). See page 17.

For a number of years the Long place has been in the hands of the Prices.

Tusday 11th Colo Jefferson
Capt Winslo & I went up the River
to where we left off the Day Before
& from Thence
8 poles X the River
130 pole markd a pine 66 miles
450 poles mark,d apine 67 miles
770 poles apine markd 68 miles
at the foot of the mountains
heare we left off

N B from the 10 mile tree on
the old Line N 48 ½ W 230
poles to the New Line
Near the End of the 66th
miles. we left our Chain
Carryrs Encampd at the

It is evident that the bearing in line 2 of the "N. B." should read "S 48½ W," &c.

The end of the 68th mile on the new line was about a mile and a half north of Ingham, in Page County.

foot of the mountains & Returned
to our Camp at Lounges

Wensday 12th the Gentlemen
Comisioner with the Bagage were
Resolved to make use of the Best
Way they Could to the head of the
Conoway. Colo. Jefferson Capt Winslo
Mr Brook & I with our Bagage Set
to where we Left off the Day Before
& from Thence
320 pole apine markd 69 miles
640 poles aRed oak md 70 miles
960 aChesnutoak md 71 miles

Obviously the surveyors liked it at Long's, otherwise they would not have ridden back five or six miles to spend the night there. In respect to hospitality, the old place has lost nothing in the hands of the Prices.

1280 poles apine md 72 miles
on the Drafts of aCreeke
Call,d the hawks Bill

1600 poles apine markd 73 miles
on the North Branch of
Naked Creek

Being parted from our Bagage
by the Badness of the Way after
having apointed to meet at one
of our old Camps I Carryd on
the Line whilst the other went
with our Bagage Expecting to
be at the appointed place Before
me

1920 poles aChesnut md 74 miles
on the side of a mountain
2120 poles. the South Branch of

This time the surveyors did not strike the Hawksbill. The "Drafts of a Creek" were probably those of Line Run or Stony Run, between Grindstone Mountain and Chapman Mountain. They did strike Naked Creek again. See page 16.

Naked Creek Left. It Was
almost Dark Before we got to the
Creek. We went to our old Camp
the place apointed but our Company
was not yet Come. I Began to
be Extramly Cold & as the Day Was
Dark & Rainey we were hard Set
to Kindle afire. & Waited with agreat
Deal of Impatience for the arival
of our Company But all in vain
I Scrapd aparcel of Wet leaves to
the fire & there Lay Down Both Cold
& hungary. But Clearing up
in the Evining the moon Shining
very Bright They had Sent off
two men & aBagage horse with my
Bed Clothes & Some provision
which Dide not Reach me till
after 12 Oclock

They

Here is a picture of "real life" in the wilderness: Cold, rain, darkness, a bed of wet leaves before a camp fire, hunger; then moonlight and a lunch at midnight! If the young surveyor could have been guilty of such an anachronism, he might have hurried the hours by singing,

"In the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia,
On the Trail of the Lonesome Pine."

Thursday 13th as Soon as
it was light Went up the Creek to
the place where the old line Xt the
Same S 48 ½ W 46 pole to the place
sd
where the New line Xd Creek
In the mean time the Company
had come up who had missd
their Way the Evining Before
and Could not get to our appointd
place. Then Begining where
we left off the night Before Thence

120 pole a Chesnut md. 75 miles
440 poles a Black oak md 76 miles
on the East Side of the tope
of the Blew Ridge
578 pole to the head of the
Conoway (about 10 OClock

"Xt" is a very ingenious abbreviation for "crossed." Here the two lines were only 46 rods apart, at a distance of about two miles (perhaps slightly less than two miles) from the starting point at the head of the Conway River.

having fell about 100 yard Below
the place of our Begining)
Where we made the Following marks
(Viz) aRock Marked Fx. five
Cotton trees two popolars three
Black Gums Each three notches
on Every Side A Burch markd
F. RY. G. Fx. Nov. 13. 1746
aBirch markd. G. FAIRFAX
another Birch markd. T. LEWIS
another Birch markd R. B. P. J.
J. GENN. J. LOYDE
We hear met the gentlemen Comisioners
Who had Come from Longs to this
place Last Night We Went to our
old Camp. Dined Drank his
majesties & L. Farfax heaths which
was accompanyd with aDischarge
of nine Guns to Each health

Missing the mark only a hundred yards in a distance of 76½ miles was not bad calculating and not bad surveying, considering all the hard conditions of the region and the time.

What is said of the drinking of healths and the firing of guns reminds one of the conduct of Spotswood and his Knights in the same regions in 1716.

We then Set off Call,d in at Buckner,
Quarter where we got Some Sider
& apples which now was Bcome
Expence. 1Sh. 3d
agreat Novelty Got to Franke
Kirkleys that night where we
Encamp'd.

Friday 14th Cloudy &
Raind hard which prevented
the Gentlemen Comisioners from
Setting out. About 12 Colo.
Mr Brook
Jefferson Capt Winslo & I Set off
in order Reach Downs yt night
Capt. Winslo posted from us
& Went to his Quarter we went
to Capt. Downs & from Thence

No doubt "Sider and apples" were a novelty after the experiences of the preceding 54 days.

Evidently Captain Winslow's quarter lay in a course apart from the way to Captain Downs's.

to mrs. madisons where we Spent
the Evining with mr Nicholas &
Mr. Madison &c.

Saturday 15th. Colo. Jefferson
Set off for home as likewise Mr
Brook. I Road Back to Capt
Downs where the gentlemen
Comisioners were Just arived after
Spending Some Time there Retired
to our Camp At Colo. Beverleys
Quarter where we Spent the Evenig

One might almost conclude that the Madisons and Nicholases herein mentioned were those at Port Republic, were it not for two facts : (1) Evidently Mrs. Madison's place was near Captain Downs's ; (2) it is altogether improbable that Colonel Jefferson would have come back to the west side of the Blue Ridge before starting for home. At this time he was living at Tuckahoe, near Richmond.

Sunday 16th Taryed at Camp
Colo. Hedgman after taking leave
Set off homeward about 12

In the Evining the Rev,d Mr. Rose
& Mr. Barger Came to See the Comrs
& Din'd with us. This
morning Capt Winslo Returnd
home

Monday most of the men
Being Dischargd We Decampd
and Went to Capt Downs in
order to Set up at Auction
the horses tents &c.

About 12. I took leave of the
Gentlemen Comisioners & Set

The names of the two clergymen are not very distinct in the journal, but they are probably read correctly as "Rose" and "Barger."

The amount of business entailed upon the expedition was considerable—at the end there was the computing of time and wages, the paying of the men, the selling of horses, tents, and other equipment.

off homewards in Company with
mr Russel Colo. Chew. Lay at one
Greenhorns that Night 13 miles

Tuesday 18th Set out very
earley eat Breakfast at Keer s
Quarter about 7 it Began to
Rain Continued Raining & very
Cold. We got to Michael Woods
about 2 and Refreshed ourselvs
& horses Expence 1S 10d Set
forward to get over the mountain
when we got on the tope of the
Same Began to Snow very hard
got to Samu. Gays at Dark
where we taryed all night
40 miles

Even from the distances traveled by Lewis on his way home we cannot locate Captain Downs's place with much certainty, though it evidently was as far east as Charlottesville, perhaps farther. The "mountain" referred to above was the Blue Ridge, probably at Rockfish Gap. Snow the 18th of November was not unusual.

Wensday 19th Snow about
4 Inches Deep Set off & got
home about 12 o'the Clock &c

Gay's place may have been in the vicinity of Basic or Waynesboro. There Lewis spent the night of November 18; and, leaving there on the morning of the 19th, he reached home about 12 o'clock. If he was living with or near his father, John Lewis, at this time, the distance from Gay's to his home was perhaps not more than ten or eleven miles; but with a fresh snow on the ground traveling was difficult. Old Fort Lewis, the home of John Lewis, is a mile or two east of Staunton. Thomas Lewis probably did not buy land at Lynnwood, below Port Republic, before 1751. In that year he bought 470 acres of Christopher Francisco.

Having Concluded that we Should
meet at Colo. Jeffersons the first day
of January in Order to make out
what plan's of the Northern Neck
were wanting I left home Decbr.
the 30th (the Snow very Deep) in
in Order to meet According to
appointment Lay at Michael
Woods Expence 1. Sh 3d
This night the Snow was almost
all melted & gon
31th got to Colo. Frys to a Boy 1Sh 3d
January 1th Set off about 9 O clock
Expence at Alligers ordinary 7S (?)
At Thompsons 4
Got Henry Martins to
aboy for taking Care of my 1Sh 3d
horse
2d Set off It Raining very hard
got to Letchers Ordinary very
wet & much Fatigued taryed
all night Expence 3 : Sh 11d
3d got to Colo Jeffersons About
12 OClock The Surveyors

Colo. Jefferson at this time was living at Tuckahoe, 14 or 15 miles above Richmond, on the James River.

Mr Brook & Capt Winslo not yet
come
4th Sunday
5th the Surveyors not being come
I went in Company with Colo
Jefferson & Mr Carolile Down to
Warwick about 18 miles Spent
the Evening with mr Turnbull with
whom we Lodged
6th Continued in Town
7th Set off Homeward about 10
Oclock got home about 2 . . .
Surveyors not yet Come
8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th Conti-
nued wating for the Surveyors
to no purpose To aSmith for
Shoeing my horse 2Sh
to a Boy 2Sh 6D
14th I then Concluded to goe to
them in Essex to Know their
Resolution And Accordingly
to
Set off & got NewCastle yt night
Expence at Waters ordinary 4 . .

Colonel Peter Jefferson had moved from Shadwell, near Charlottesville, in 1745, to Tuckahoe, where he remained seven years in charge of the estate of his deceased friend, Colonel William Randolph.

15th Set of very Earley Excedingly
Cold . to Fereage at Temples 6d
got to Mr. Brooks that night
& found he was preparing for
his Journey in afew Days
16th went to See Colo. Beverley
& Returned & in the Evining
went in Company with Mr
Brooks to See Colo Lomax
17th Rain'd hard Stayd with
the Colo, To aboy 2:6
18th Set off for mr Brooks got
there in the Evining Capt
Winslo Coming from Church
to mr. Brooks we agreed to
Set of on the 21th for Colo
Jeffersons
19th went to See Capt Winslo
at his own house & Returned

20th Continued at mr Brooks

From Tuckahoe to Essex is about 50 miles, northeast, across the Chickahominy, the Pamunkey, and the Mattapony. Expenses are stated in shillings and pence.

21th mr Brooke & I Set off for
Colo. Jeffersons about 11 Oclock
got to magrahs Ordinary
where we were oblidged to
our
put up Expence 13 Sh 11d
22d Set off Expences at
Mataponye Ferry 2Sh 6d
got to New Castle where we
put up & Spent the Evening
with mr Dunkan Graham our
Expence at marks Ordinary
& to Boys 9 . 3
23d Set off Expence at Robinsons (?)
ordinary 10 ½ d
Got to Colo, Jeffersons about
3 o the Clock Capt Winslo Being
there Before us
24th Began Our plans
of the the Northren neck
But as we wanted paper

Brooke, Beverley, Lomax, and Winslow all apparently lived in Essex.

"Magrah" is perhaps usually spelled "McGraw." Evidently the party did not travel as hard coming to Tuckahoe as Lewis did going to Essex.

and Several other materials
were oblidged to Send to Willi-
amsburge to mr parks for them
Continued Close at Work till
Sunday the 8th of February
on wc we all Rode Down to Richmond
Church where we heard the Revernd
mr Stith preach The Gentlemen
of the Town Treated us to a hand
Some Diner &c at mr Coules
Ordinary We the Returned
home & the next Day
Began afresh. & So Continued
to Saturday February ye 21th
During wc time Capt Winslo & I
made Seven plans of the North
-ern-neck on Ld Fairfax Account
according to our Instructions
from Colo. Beverley By Capt
Winslo

From Tuckahoe to Williamsburg the distance is at least 60 miles. They worked on the plans from January 24 to February 21, twenty-eight days, with occasional intermissions. Mr. William Stith (1689-1755) was distinguished as a preacher, writer, and educator. He was president of William and Mary College from 1752 till his death. His history of Virginia is well known.

February 22d, Capt Winslo & I
took Leave of Colo, Jefferson
& Family So Set of In order
to Get to our Respective homes
as Soon as possible Capt Winslo
taking the plans with him.
for Colo. Beverley
Ti Servants 6Sh 3d
Got to Mr Henry Martins
where I Lodged to aBoy 7d ½
23d Set off Expence at Thompsons
ordinary 10d
At Alegars ordnr 7 ½
Got to David Lewis that night
where I Lodged
24th Set off (Expence at Woods 1Sh 3d)
& So Crossing the mountain
got home. Having Finished
atroubsom & Difficult affar
wherein First & Last I have
Spent 127 Days & Cash £3 : 3Sh

The expenses of this enterprise were likely borne jointly by Lord Fairfax and the King's government, hence the need for Lewis and the other surveyors to keep account of their expenditures. In some of the items on this page the entries of expenses are almost illegible, but it is believed that the transcriptions are correct.

[Page 85 contains some figures of calculation or memoranda.]

[On page 86 is the following:]

To make an
Exelent Blew
Take fine white Chaulk
The Juce of Elder Berry full
Ripe to which put a little
allum Water & the Thing is
Done

It seems quite probable that one or more of those seven plans of the Northern Neck may still be in existence. If so, whoever has it or them in hand would confer a favor upon the public by giving information or by making printed copies accessible. Of course, from Lewis's journal one can easily construct a plan for himself.

SPECIAL NOTE.

After the foregoing footnotes had been written, an account of the Northern Neck surveys of 1736 was found in the writings of Colonel William Byrd (1674-1744), who was one of the king's commissioners in that work. He shows in a report made to Governor Gooch in 1737 that the Potomac above the mouth of the Shenandoah was surveyed and mapped in 1736 to its head springs; the same was done with respect to the Rappahannock above the Falls and the Forks. He says that as surveyors of the Potomac they appointed "Mr. Mayo and Mr. Brookes whom we thought Equal to the difficult Service on the part of His Majesty; To these were join'd Mr. Winslow and Mr. Savage for the Lord Fairfax."

The surveyors of the Rappahannock sources were Graeme, Wood, Thomas, Sr., and Thomas, Jr. Graeme and Thomas the elder surveyed the Conway and other south branches of the Rappahannock; the other two, the north.

Evidently no line connecting any branch of the Rappahannock with the head springs of the Potomac was surveyed in 1736, for the question as to where Fairfax's boundary should be was much in dispute. Byrd seemed much opposed to extending Fairfax's grant to the south sources of the Rappahannock—the Conway River—which, he declared would give Fairfax over 5,000,000 acres of land—"about as much Land as at present pays Quit rents to his Majesty in all the rest of Virginia."

But when the line was run in 1746 it started from the head of the Conway, and there it was fixed.

Following is the copy of a letter written June 24, 1910, by Geo. E. Price, senior member of the law firm of Price, Smith, Spilman & Clay, Charleston, West Virginia, to D. S.

Lewis, Bristol, Virginia-Tennessee. The original of this letter is preserved (1925) by Mr. Thomas Dilworth (whose wife is a descendant of Thomas Lewis) along with Thomas Lewis's Journal:

DEAR SIR :—I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. and in accordance with my previous understanding with you I am sending you by express today, the Surveyor's Journal, or note book of Thomas Lewis, of the survey of the line of the Fairfax grant between the head springs of the Rappahannock and the North branch of the Potomac, made in 1746; which I received a good many years ago from your father, to be used as evidence in the suit of the State of Maryland v. the State of West Virginia, in the Supreme Court of the United States, for the settlement of the disputed boundary lines between said States. This little interesting and valuable book was sent to me by your father, James F. Lewis, * I believe, is his name, merely upon my requesting him to advise me whether he had any papers of his ancestor, Thomas Lewis, relating to that survey; and he permitted me to retain the book for use as evidence in the cause, and I am very much indebted, also to you for having, after his death, given your testimony identifying the book and giving the family tradition with reference to it.

The case has been finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, sustaining practically every contention seriously made on behalf of the State of West Virginia, and this book was one very important item of evidence that led to that conclusion.

I therefore feel that my most profound thanks are due to you, and I am glad to restore the book into your possession in exactly the same form in which I received it, except that there is pasted on the back a slip showing that it was used as an exhibit with your testimony in the case above mentioned. This, I take it, will not affect its historical value or detract from it in any way. I was very much in hopes that our Department of Archives would purchase the book from you, but the Superintendent, Virgil A. Lewis, did not feel authorized to do so. I think it ought to be preserved among the public archives of either Virginia or West Virginia.

I am

Yours very truly,

(Signed) GEO. E. PRICE.

* Sen. John F. Lewis.

See 217 U. S. Reports 1, and 225 U. S. Reports 1—bill filed 1891—decided 1910. This case mentions the fact that Lewis's Journal was in evidence. It is recited in the opinion that the State of Maryland filed a bill against the State of Virginia in 1833, but it was dismissed without any action being taken. There was an attempt for a great many years on the part of Maryland and Virginia to establish the line between these states, and Virginia apparently had the Fairfax Stone located in 1833. In 1859 Lieut. Melcher found the stone intact. He ran the western boundary between Virginia and Maryland for these States. The original stone was not there in 1909, having been carried away by vandals.—Note by H. M. Strickler.

CORRECTIONS.

Page 17: The footnote reference should read, "See page 67."

Page 19; The footnote reference should read, "See page 64."

Page 38: Wilsonia and Hambleton (Henry) are on the Western Maryland Railway, not the B. & O.

Dobbin, on the W. M. Ry., would perhaps more nearly locate the outgoing line.

Near the spring head of the Potomac is a station named Fairfax. From Dobbin to Fairfax, on the straight course, the distance is about 4¼ miles.

BOOKS OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN THE HISTORY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Cartmell, T. K.: Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants, 1909

Finck, W. J.: Lutheran Landmarks and Pioneers in America, 1913

Funkhouser and Morton: History of the Virginia U. B. Conference, 1921

Gold, Thomas D.: History of Clarke County, Virginia, 1914

Goolrick, John T.: Historic Fredericksburg, 1922

Kercheval, Samuel: A History of the Valley of Virginia, 1833, 1850, 1902, 1925

Lewis, Lunsford L.: Sketches of the Lewises, 1915

McIlwaine, H. R.: Justices of the Peace of Colonial Virginia, 1922

Meade, William: Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia, 1857, 1891

Morton, O. F.: A History of Pendleton County, W. Va., 1910

Morton, O. F.: A History of Rockbridge County, Virginia, 1920

Morton, O. F.: The Story of Winchester in Virginia, 1925

Quinn, S. J.: History of Fredericksburg, 1908

Robinson, M. P.: Virginia Counties, 1916

Scott, W. W.: A History of Orange County, Virginia, 1907

Stirewalt, J. P.: Rader's Lutheran Church, 1765-1921; 1922

Strickler, H. M.: Forerunners; The Stricklers and Their Kin, 1925

Strickler, H. M.: Massanutten; The First Settlement in Page; 1924

Turner, E. R.: The New Market Campaign, May, 1864; 1912

Waddell, J. A.: Annals of Augusta County, 1886, 1902

Wayland, John W.: Art Folio of the Shenandoah Valley, 1924

Wayland, John W.: The German Element of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, 1907

Wayland, John W.: Historic Landmarks of the Shenandoah Valley, 1924

Wayland, John W.: A History of Rockingham County, Virginia, 1912

Wayland, John W.: Scenic and Historical Guide to the Shenandoah Valley, 1923, 1924, 1926

Wayland, John W.: A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia, 1926

Woods, Edgar: Albemarle County in Virginia, 1901

INDEX

PAGE

Accidents of injury 56
Alleghany Mountains 28, 29, 45, 48
Allen, Benjamin 20
Alliger's Ordinary 79, 84
Alma, Page County, Va 17, 67
Anthony, a steward 7
Arborvitae Mountain 55
Auction at Downs's 76
Augusta County surveyor 10
Baggage Horses 16, 71
Baggage horses lost 58
Barger, Mr. 76
Basic, Virginia 78
Bass, West Virginia 24
"Benj Allens mill Creek" 20, 62
Bears killed 28
Bear wallow 25
Bear wounded 27
Bells on the lost 52
Beverley, Wm., commissioner for Fairfax 4, 7, 8, 41, 83
Beverley's Quarter 75
Beverley visited by Lewis 81
Black Jack Hill 62
Black Jack Mountain 20
Black jacks of punch 17
Black, moist soil 39
Black Water River 30, 33, 34
Blue Ridge Mountains 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 72, 77
Book list on Northern Virginia 89
Brake's Run 55
Branch to the right—Potomac? 36
Branches of Allegheny 38, 39
Brock's Gap 21, 59, 63
Brook, Robt., surveyor 4, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 24, 34, 38, 40, 41, 45, 46, 47, 62, 66, 69, 74, 80, 81
Brook, Robt., goes home after survey 75
Brook, Robt., taken very ill 46
Brook, Robt., visited by Lewis 81
Brook and Lewis go to Tuckahoe 82
Buckner's Quarter 74
"Bucksom lass" 26
Byrd, Colonel William 86
Campbell, outfitter 4, 5
Canaan Mountain 32
Capecapon River 21, 22, 60
Carlile, Mr. 80
Chain Carriers 38, 68
Chapman Mountain 70
Charlottesville, Virginia 4, 13, 77, 80

Cheat River 33
Cherry trees, of great size 39
Chew, Colonel 77
Chickahominy River 81
Church in Richmond 83
Clear flat on mountain-top 29, 45, 46, 47
Coburns, on South Branch 26, 27, 47, 48, 50, 51
Compass glass broken 25
Conway River 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 69, 72, 86
Corrections 88
Cranberry Summit 47
Cranberry swamps 47
Cross Roads (New Market) 65
"Crowd of Drunken people" 6
Culler Run 22
Cumberland, Maryland 3, 53
Dangerous descent of mountain 22, 23
Dangerous pitfalls 32
Dark brown water 30
Deer killed 21, 33, 37
Devil's Backbone 20, 61
Devil's Ditch 13
Devil's Jump 12
Dilworth, Thomas B. 12, 87
Dilworth, Mrs. Thomas B 12, 87
Dinner at Cole's in Richmond 83
Dobin, John, farmer at Moore's Store 19, 23, 58, 62, 63
Dobkin, Jacob 19
Dobkin, Reuben 19
Dovesville, Virginia 58, 60, 61
Downs, Captain 3, 4, 6, 7, 74, 75, 76, 77
Dubo bumped 33
Ducking horses in the Styx 30
Dumpling Run 55
"Dutch" family 24
Elysian Fields 31
Essex, Virginia 80, 81
Extremely hungry 37
Fairfax, Colonel 7, 8, 20
Fairfax, George 4, 73
Fairfax, Lord 1, 3, 41, 73, 83, 86
Fairfax's health drunk 73
Fairfax, William 4
Fairfax Stone 41, 42, 88
Fairfax's surveyors 4, 83, 86
Farthest settlement 26
Fight for "Eight" 65
Flat Rock Church 63
Fording Styx 30
Forks of Conway River 9, 10, 12
Fort Lewis, near Staunton 78
"Fort Long," near Alma 17
Fort Pendleton, Maryland 39

Forty persons in the party 57
Fountain of Life 18
Francisco, Christopher 78
Franklins 3
Fry, Joshua 3, 13, 40, 53
Fry, Joshua, his home 79
Fumfire the farrier found 48, 49, 51
Fumfire tried and sentenced 52
Gay, Samuel 77, 78
Genn, J., a steward 7, 8, 41, 73
Gooch, Governor 86
Good land 24
Graham, Duncan 82
Grant County, West Virginia 26, 29, 32
Great North Mountain 21
Greenhorn's (Ordinary?) 77
Grindstone Mountain 70
Gunshots—Indians? 37
Hambleton (Henry Station) 38
Hawksbill Creek 70
Head spring of Conway 9, 10, 12, 72
Head springs of Potomac 1, 35, 40
Hedgman, Peter 5, 18, 41
Hedgman, Peter, returns home after the survey 76
"Highest mountain I ever saw" 29
Holman's Creek 62
Horses hurt 9, 20, 23, 32
Horses lost on Shenandoah Mountain 58, 65
Horses starving 21, 23, 30, 35
Horses tumbling out of sight 46
Howard, early settler 27
Howard's Lick Springs 22
Hungry sleep 34
Indians? 37
Indian Road 19, 64
Ingham, Page County, Va 68
Ivey, thick and difficult 28, 29, 31
James River 79
Jaunt to Richmond 83
Jefferson, Peter, surveyor 3, 9, 10, 12, 13, 18, 19, 24, 60, 61, 66, 68, 69, 74, 75, 79, 80, 82
Jefferson, Peter, goes home after the survey 75
Jefferson, Peter, sick 44
Jefferson, Thomas, note by 44
Keer's Quarter 77
Keezletown, Virginia 16
King George's health drunk 40, 53, 73
Kirkley (Frank) 7, 8, 74
Large Creek—Potomac? 36
Large spring 55
Laurel swamps 29-36, 42, 44, 45, 46
Leaksville, Virginia 16
Lee Highway 65
Letcher's Ordinary 79

Level, rocky summit 29
Lewis, David 84
Lewis, D. S. 87
Lewis, Helen 12
Lewis, John, pioneer 3, 78
Lewis, Senator John F. 87
Lewis, Thomas, buys land 78
Lewis, Thomas, goes to Essex 80, 81
Lewis, Thomas, goes to Tuckahoe 79
Lewis, Thomas, name on tree at Conway 73
Lewis, Thomas, name on tree at Potomac 41
Lewis, Thomas, personal notes 6, 9, 10, 12
Lewis, Thomas, returns home from Tuckahoe 84
Lewis, Thomas, starts home from survey 76, 77
Lewis, visits at Warwick 80
Lewis's Journal described 1, 2, 11
Line Run 70
Little Capon Run 60
Little North Mountain 20
Lockharts, at or near New Market 65
Lomax, commissioner for the king 4, 41
Lomax, his hat burnt 55, 56
Lomax, visited by Lewis 81
Long, Philip, Page pioneer 17, 67, 69, 73
Looney's (Lunice) Creek 27, 28
Lost River 60
Loyde, James 41, 73
Lynnwood, Virginia 10, 78
Madison, Mr. 75
Madison, Mrs. 75
Main fork of Conway River 12
Mill Creek, Grant County 25, 26, 51, 52, 53, 54
Mill Creek, Shenandoah County 20, 62
Many small springs 39
Map-makers leave Tuckahoe 84
Marshall, Rev. Mr. 5
Marshy ground 28, 29
Marks's Ordinary 82
Martin, Henry 79, 84
Masonville, West Virginia 24
Massanutten Gap 65, 66
Massanutten Gap, bearing of 16, 19
Massanutten Gap, easy crossing 17
Massanutten Gap located 16
Massanutten "old field" 66
Mattapony Ferry 82
Mattapony River 81
Mayo, Wm., surveyor of 1736 . . . . . 40, 41
Maysville, West Virginia 29
McGaheysville, Virginia 16, 66
McGraw's Ordinary 82
Mechanicsville, Virginia 63
Melcher, Lieut. 41, 42, 88

Middle Branch of Conway River 10
Midnight lunch 71
Mississippi waters 33, 34, 35, 42, 43
Moffett homestead 64
Monongahela River 33, 43
Moorefield, West Virginia 25, 27, 54
Moorefield River 54
Moore's Store, Virginia 19, 62
Mt. Jackson, Virginia 20
Naked Creek, Blue Ridge 16, 70, 71, 72
Needle variations 9, 15, 17
New Castle, Virginia 82
Newman homestead 64
New Market, Shenandoah County, Va 16, 19, 64
Newport, Page County, Va 67
Nicholas 75
Nine guns 53, 73
North Carolina boundary line 44
Northern Neck maps 79, 82, 83, 85
North Fork of South Branch of Potomac 49, 50, 51
North Mountain, alias Devil's Backbone 20, 61
Ohio River 33
Old Town (Old Fields?) 25
Orkney Springs 21
Pamunkey River 81
Peaked Mountain 66
Peaked Mountain, bearing of 15
Peaked Mountain, impassable for horses 17
Peaked Mountain located 16
Peaked Mountain, three tops of 18
Peaked Mountain, alias Massanutten 18
Penn Laird, Virginia 66
Petersburg, West Virginia 26, 28, 49, 50, 51, 52
Pilot's horse lost 29
Pocoson fork of Conway River 12
Port Republic, Virginia 10, 78
Precipice on Alleghany Mountain 29
Price home near Alma (Fort Long) 67, 69
Provisions scarce 21, 23
Pumps, 10 shillings 5
Purgatory, a bad place 20
Rain, John 41
Randolph, William 80
Recipe for making blue color 85
Red House, Maryland 39
Rendezvous at Tuckahoe 82
Richmond 79, 83
River Styx 29, 30, 34
Robinson's Ordinary 82
Rockfish Gap, Blue Ridge 13, 77
Rockingham County, Va. 57, 58, 63
Rockingham County surveyor 10
Rose, Rev. Mr. 76

Rum and wine 65
Russell, Mr. 77
Rutledge, early settler 27
Scholl, Peter 18
Sermon in Richmond 83
Seven maps made 83
Shadwell, Virginia 80
Shenandoah Mountain, "exceedingly high" 57
Shenandoah River, branches of North Branch 20, 21, 58, 60
Shanando River, north branch of 19, 64
Shanando River, south branch of 17, 67, 68
Shenandoah Valley books 89
Shoeing horses 26
Shoes, 7 shillings 18
Shook's Run 23
Sixty miles for paper 83
Smith's Creek, near New Market 18, 19, 64, 65
Snow on the Blue Ridge 77, 78
Snow very deep 79
South Branch, Potomac River 21, 22, 27, 47, 50
South Fork Mountain. 24, 25
South Fork of South Branch 23, 24, 25, 26, 54, 55
Spotswood and Knights of the Horsehoe 14, 73
Spring head of N. Potomac 38, 40
Spruce pines 30, 31, 39
Stanardsville, Virginia 13
Stately buck killed 50
Staunton, Virginia 3, 13
Stith, Rev. Wm. 83
Stony Creek 20
Stony Run 70
Strickler, Harry M 42, 88
Stump's Run 23
Styx, branch of 45
Styx swamps 29
Sugar trees. 39
Sunday necessity 21, 35
Supin Lick, alias Black Jack Mountain 20, 62
Supreme Court decision 87, 88
Survey of 1736 . . . . . 8, 15, 37, 86
Swamp of Styx 29, 46
Swift, dark water 34
Swift Run Gap, Blue Ridge 7
Sider and apples 74
Syder, a good drink 7
Tents on packhorses 16
Thomas, John, goes home 8
Thompson's (Ordinary ?) 79, 84
Timber Ridge 64
Timbervile, Virginia 63
Tobacco memoranda 2
Trees marked. 9, 11, 36, 38, 40, 41, 73
Trees marked at Potomac head 38, 40, 41

Trees marked on Conway 9, 11, 15, 73
Triangular staff repaired 33
Tuckahoe, Randolph-Jefferson home 75, 79, 80, 81
Tuckahoe again, and work 83
Tucker County, West Virginia 32
Turkeys killed 37, 54
Turnbull, Mr., at Warwick 80
Valley Turnpike, alias Indian Road 19, 64
Venison roast 40
Vernon, outfitter 4, 5
Wading the river Styx 30
Wagon road near Mill Creek 25
Walker, early settler 27
Wallin's Mill 21
Wapacomo River 23, 25, 26
Warwick, Virginia 80
Washing shirts 26
Waynesboro, Virginia 78
West fork of Conway 12
West Gap 61, 62, 63
West Mountain 61
Wet leaves for a bed 71
Williamsburg for paper 82, 83
Will's Creek, Maryland 3
Wilsonia, West Virginia 38
Winslow, surveyor . 3, 9, 10, 12, 13, 18, 19, 37, 38, 40, 48, 50, 51, 66, 68, 69, 74, 80
Winslow returns home after the survey 76
Winslow's Quarter 74
Winslow sick 47
Winslow visited by Lewis 81
William and Mary College 83
Wood, Michael 3, 77, 79, 84
Wrestling bouts 51
Youghiogheny River 39

ARLINGTON COUNTY LIBRARY

WITHDRAWN

CO-EET-420